riders. All that have been seen were racing maentres tandems or larger sizes of multicycles, built to order for racing men to use on the track. This kind of power cycles was first shown in the summer of 1898 and almost every attempt to exhibit them resulted in a fizzle. Last year the machines were perfected and demonstrated to be practicable for pacing in a one-hour race and occasionally one is nowadays seen on the road, but always mounted by racing men. Meantime the great thing that the general wheeling public has been waiting for, the single-seated bicycle, with motor attached, that is practicable for road use and available at a reasonable price, has been missing. Many have begun to ask: "Is it ever

wish motor attached, that is practicable for road use and available at a reasonable price, has been missing. Many have been until the commission of the comm



The Brooklyn Motor Cycle to be made in New York was discovered a few days are ob y a reporter of The Six in a lot for Reade street. It has been noisen Livo mies and were days are obly a reporter of the Six in a lot for Reade street. It has been noisen Livo mies and were days are obly a reporter of the Six in a lot for Reade street. It has been noisen Livo mies and were days are the product of a Brooklyn machinist, and weigh together with the feeds tank and auxiliary attachments thirty five pounds, making a total weight of sixty pounds. The motor and auxiliary attachments thirty five pounds, making a total weight of sixty pounds. The motor and auxiliary attachments thirty five pounds, making a total weight of sixty pounds. The motor and auxiliary attachments thirty five pounds, making a total weight of sixty pounds. The motor and auxiliary attachments thirty five pounds, making a total weight of sixty pounds. The motor is twive unches in lie gill.

The and engine are set over the rear wheel, directly back of the saddle, by means of an extra pair of tubular stays that are clamped to the rear attachment of the passed and the complex of the second of the second of the second of the firm from the left of the frame from the top the, directly back of the heard and the roller action of the second of the s



THE SAN DIEGO MOTOR CYCLES.

Is this is the first American machine of all to be seen in New York, three others been heard from in different parts of country. The first of these is the illustration and description seems in the illustration and description seems in the illustration and description seems it sensible and practical affair. The motor is for attachment to any bicycle and with informatic hatteries and all accessories sthrity-live pounds. In this case the motor, is water jacketed for cooling, is placed on its left side and a small sprocket on its left side and a small sprocket on the fair its extingward position. The motor has a flyon its left side and a small sprocket on the fairing auxiliary sprocket on the rear the driving power being "geared down" all motor cycles instead of being "geared down" all motor cycles instead of being "geared the button. This photographer is said to have secured a number of exclusives—one being of the moose in the act of standing on his head.

One woman went up to photograph the moose. Shough hemmed in by the deep snow. He turned and made for the oflead ing colors. The woman ran, or tried to run, but fell in the snow. The moose was stopped by sticks and snowballs thrown by her friends.

Making a Clean Breast of It.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I suppose," said the woman who had sampled every kind of candy she could reach by thrusting her arm over the protective railing affinity had bargained for five cents worth of butterscotch, "all this is adulterated. You couldn't sell it so cheap if it wasn't."

"Yes, ma'am," returned the salesman, solemnly, "it's all adulterated. That butterscotch are includes a gasolene tank, an ignition to the first of the moose in the act of standing on his head.

One woman went up to photograph the moose.

One woman went up to photograph the moose.

Much for the moose, though hemmed in by the deep snow. He turned and made for the oflead made for the oflead.

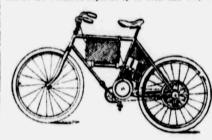
From the C

SINGLE MOTOR BICYCLES.

A VEHICLE LONG EXPECTED 18 NOW AT HAND.

Three Styles Have Been Seen—All Employ Gasolene and All Are a Combination of Automobile and Cycle—First Machine Made Hereabouts Weighs Sixty Pounds.

Moor bicycles have been seen about New York for almost two years and have now become objects fairly familiar to habitual cyclists, but they have not been available to the common run of riders. All that have been seen were racing mandation and enterprise of larger sizes of multicycles.



moose would get up on his ear, so to speak, and wheel about as though to charge on his tormentors, and at every such move there was a lively scurrying for McDonald's engine. They were more frightened, however, than the situation warranted, because it was an utter impossibility for the animal to overtake them in four feet of snow.

Saturday morning the facts in the case were wired to Game Commissioner Carleton, who gave irections for canturing the moose. "Catch him if you can," wired Mr Carleton," and we will put him in Monmouth Park."

Several photographers have visited the jungle and have secured excellent pictures of the moose, one daring knight of the dry plate managed to get into a tree directly over the moose, and with a stick reached down and tickled the animal's nose. Then, when Mr. Moose was in a desirable attitude for a picture, the camera man pressed the button. This photographer is said to have secured a number of exclusives—one being of the moose in the act of standing on his head.

One woman went up to photograph the moose. She wore a red jacket or scarf. This was too much for the moose, though hemmed in by the deep snow. He turned and made for the offending colors. The woman ran, or tried to rua, but fell in the snow. The moose was stopped by sticks and snowballs thrown by her friends.

Matting a Clean Breast of It.

AROUND THE WHIST TABLE.

THE A. W. L. TROPHY MATCHES NOW IN PROGRESS HERE.

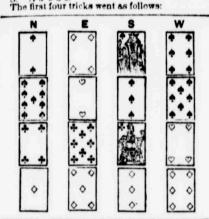
Acknowledged Leaders of the Common-Sense School the Defenders-Special In-terest in the Play-Whist in the Old Days and Now-Some Peculiar Hands.

The present interests of the whist world are argely centred in New York, which is now the battlefield for the most important of our championship contests, the A. W. L. trophy matches, This interest is enhanced by the fact that the present holders and defenders of the trophy are the acknowledged leaders of the representatives of the common-sense game at its best and that they have been and will be called upon to demonstrate the merits of that game against a great many varieties of system, from straight long suits to catch as catch can.

The team who represent New York in these contests are J. B. Elwell, C. S. Cole, J. E. Faber and E. E. Denison. Their first victory was a rather decisive one over the "good old barnyard game" of the Albany Club and their second was when opposed to the modified long-suit tactics of the Park Club team of Plainfield, who made such a good showing in the last intercity tournament, coming in third, with a tie with New York for match score and only three behind them in tricks. Two other long-suit challengers having dropped out, the Maryland Bicycle Club and the Boston Duplicates yesterday, Capt. Ward's "play to the drop" aggregation from the Hub, came to New York to demonstrate the virtue of

judicious shifting. It is a matter of congratulation to many whist players that the time and opportunity have come to put the common-sense game to a practical test in a series of important matches, because there has really been little or no chance heretofore to test the system under proper conditions. Some writers are in the habit of stating that the commonsense game has never accomplished anything to justify its reputation, but in making such an assertion they betray a want of familiarity with the

The team that won the last intercity tournament were strictly common-sense, the only convention they employed being the three-trump echo. They did not call for trumps, did not show number in either plain suits or trumps and used no particular discard. The New Jersey Whist Club, which has developed into one of the best



E and W are playing fourth-best in plain suits and N can place every card. Try your hand at it and see if you can figure it out. The play of the whole hand will be given on April 29.

THE A. W. L. TROPHY. There were some peculiar hands in the last match for the challenge trophy, played between the Whist Club of New York and the Park Club of Plainfield. Some of the New Jersey plays, especially in the first half, were extremely lucky and for a time it seemed impossible for the New Yorks to make any headway against them. Take the following hand as an example in which the New York team stood to gain one trick on the original play but actually lost three on the overplay through no fault of theirs. The deal was No. 19 and Z turned the len of hearts. In the following play the Park Club had the opening. ing play the Park Club had the opening

TRICK.	A	Y	В	7.
1	8 .	10 ♦	3 4	4 .
3	O A	♡ K	03	02
3	A .	2 •	5 .	6 .
4	9 •	Je	7 .	30
B	07	K.	90	80
6	20	KO	04	10 0
7	A A	& 2	. 3	. K
8	8 0	40	♥ 6	10
9	♣ Q	4 9	45	4 7
10	Qo	AO	Ø 8	010
11	4 4	50	& J	00
12	V 9	70	48	0 1
13	410	Q.	46	O 5

Trick 1. This is a very peculiar opening, the

only reason for it being a desire to avoid leading away from the double major tenace suit.

Thek 4. Z naturally reads A for the spade queen, and thinks his eight was a fourth-best.

Trick 5. Y, on the other hand, thinks the irregular lead was to show four trumps, and that if he leads another spade Y will credit his partner for the lesing spade queen and will trump; Z will overtrump, and be overtrumped by A, which will be about the same thing as getting another round of trumps immediately, after which A will have to go up to Z's suit, shown by his discard, or to walk into Y's diamonds.

This little scheme is upset by B's passing the trick. He does not for a moment suppose that his partner has the spade queen, because he knows that A would never lead away from such a suit as A Q 9 8. As he has four trumps, he can afford to let his partner take the force.

Trick 6. This is where the luck comes in. B's discard of a diamond should show clubs as his suit, which it is, and, apparently. A should lead him a club. But A takes a different view of the situation. The discard of such a high card as the nine shows one of two things, either Y has nothing but very good diamonds left, or he has no more, and being still anxious to avoid opening that tenace suit. A leads a diamond, and a small one at that, as he is relying on his partner for cards that tenace suit. A leads a diamond, and a small one at that, as he is relying on his partner for cards that tenace suit. A leads a diamond, Zgets in with the king, draws all the trumps, goes through with the king, draws all the trumps, goes through with the diamonds, which Y will have discarded down to the ace king small, and Y makes all the rest of the tricks. This will give the New Yorks ten tricks on the deal, instead of six only.

At the other table New York opened the clubs and Z led queen of trumps, the ace catching the lone king. A then led two rounds of clubs, forcing Z and it was all over, New York getting four tricks only.

TRICK.	A	Y	1 B	Z
1	A .	K .	4 6	2 •
2	10	. 6	43	A A
3	8 .	O 7	6 ♦	7 •
4	♣ 5	4 7	& J	4 9
5	Qø	V 8	9 •	J 🌢
6	4 2	48	4 4	03
7	5 ◊	10 ◊	10	3 0
8	OJ	♠ Q	♣ K	Q 10
9	OA	♡ 9	V 2	04
10	♥ K	OQ	98	V 5
11	10 4	20	3 ♦	40
12	5 .	80	9 0	7 ◊
13	60	QO	A O	KO

New York gets nine tricks. New York gets nine tricks.

Trick 1. The opening at both tables was the same. A tenace suit of five cards with no re-entry and weak trumps might as well be made the most of at once. A must shift upon catching the king, as he does not want to force the player on his left into the lead, because he would come up to weakness in either suit. It is much better to get the lead on his right if partner cannot take up the game and lead trumps at once.

Trick 3. Having four trumps Z forces his partner, who in turn leads to the weakness in clubs. On these two rounds of clubs it should be observed

TRICE.	1 A	Y	В	Z
1	A	K .	4 •	2 •
2	♦10	& 6	4 3	& A
S	OJ	OQ	02	♥ 5
4	O K	O 7	V 6	04
S	5 •	4 7	9 4	J
6	8 .	♥ B	6 .	7 •
7	5 0	20	90	KO
8	60	80	JO	3 0
D	4 5	48	♣ K	49
0	4 2	NQ.	4 4	V 3
1	10 4	100	AO	40
2	Q	QO	3 ♦	♥ 10
3	OA	0 9	A J	70

TRICK.	A	l Y	B	1 Z
1	07	♡3	♥10	OK
2	6 .	2 •	4 .	K
8	Jø	3 ♦	10 €	7 4
4	Ø 6	OA	V 2	0 9
8	A .	8 •	04	5 4
6	5 ◊	Ø 5	08	QQ
7	30	4 7	QJ	Q
8	QO	K O	40	60
9	80	70	20	10 0
10	48	90	4 2	A
11	▲ 10	4 4	49	J 0
12	4 K	4 5	A J	9 4
13,	A A	4 6	A Q	43

round three unes, as you know the queen is on your right.

The want of knowledge of this elementary position shown by A in this case costs four tricks, because if A had put up his ace and led the trump again at once he would have won the third round of spades, and B would have discarded a diamond, showing clubs as his suit. A low club, so as to get him in to go on with the trumps, would have made nine tricks on the deal for Park, instead of four only showing a gain of one instead of of four only, showing a gain of one instead of a of four only, showing a gain of one instead of a loss of three.

Trick 5. This is a very bad blunder. A is clearly marked with the ace of spades. B's excuse was that if he did not get into the lead at once and go on with the trumps, A could not get mm in, but B could at least have shown the suit in which he had the best chance, and have saved nis trump.

in which he had the best chance, and have saved his trump.

Trick 6. These discards show a sad want of good team work. A said his partner should have known that he could not possibly be leading short trumps to make a suit which he afterward threw away and that no matter how he discards, the other must be his suit. B's answer to this is that for all he knows his partner has nothing but diamonds in his hand, which is quite possible, and that A is so afraid that B will lead a club that he makes a reverse discard.

JAPAN'S TRANSIENT STATE.

MOTIVES THAT UNDER LIE HER ADOP-TION OF WESTERN IDEAS.

Christianity Welcomed Temporarily, and Mainly for Its Strengthening Effect Upon the Character of Her People-How the Lands-Movement to Check Physical and Moral Decline in the Student Class.

TOKIO, March 23.-If Japan ever becomes hristian it will not be to "gain the kingdom of heaven," but to strengthen her national character, to complete her resemblance to the civilized world, and to help her to fight Russia. All the articles written by Japanese philosophers who think that religion is a very good thing for the masses, show clearly that this is their idea. In the current issue of the Toki: Maishu Shimpo, for example, a Mr. Ukita tries hard to convince his countrymen that all powerful States have originated with religion, and that religion is necessary for them at least until they are fullgrown. Sixteen respectable Japanese thinkers have lately addressed a series of questions on religion to the students of all the high and middle schools of Japan, and some of these questions are rather peculiar. The boys are questioned, for instance, "as to the effect on their minds which intercourse with society has generally had"; and the following queries are submitted to them: Do you believe in religion? Have you any desire for religion? If you do not believe in religion yourself do you recognize its necessity for others: If so, on what grounds? This is very complimentary indeed to the un-

derstanding of the youth of the land of the Rising Sun, but it does not prevent Japan from seeing that its students are degenerating at an alarming rate, physically and spiritually. A military officer has recently discovered that they have the worst physique for their age of any class of the community, and the Japanese student is often, it must be remembered, a hardy lad of forty or thereabouts. The Japan Times tries to excuse their constant and bloodthirsty fights in which courage is often displayed, but hardly so often as cruelty and treachery, by speaking of the lads as being animated by the old samurai spirit, and warning educationalists not to repress that spirit but to "guide and stimulate its development in the right direction." So far as her school boys are concerned Japan is sparing the rod and spoiling the child. Apart from the unnatural violence with which the boys fight, there are two facts which prove this to be the case, and one of them places the Japanese schoolboy in a different category to the schoolboy of any Christian country. He is a frequenter of the tea-house. The second fact is that he is a confirmed striker—not going out on strike spasmedically like the British or American schoolboy, but marking every month by a strike, generally directed against some obnoxious master, always gaining the telegraphic columns of the press all over the country, and very often being successful. A few days ago the budding bonzes in one of the largest Buddhist divinity schools in the country went out on strike always and the following morning list capses. the right direction." So far as her school boys

And the control of th American schoolboy, but marking every month by a strike, generally directed against some obnoxious master, always gaining the telegraphic columns of the press all over the country, and very often being successful. A few days ago the budding "bonzes" in one of the largest Buddhist divinity schools in the country went out on strike almost to a man.

They always excelled at wrestling, but lately they have taken with great enthusiasm to all forms of athletic exercise. This is not to be wondered at considering that the physical training which all who enter the Army—that is, practically the whole nation—have to undergo, has actually and visibly improved the national physique to the astonishment of the people themselves. Athletic associations have consequently sprung up among them, and the physical development of the school children will probably be better looked after than it is now. At present the Japanese students are among the worst developed specimens of humanity on the face of the earth owing to over-education, the fluished product of the Japanese universities generally presenting the appearance of a sickly, puny, undeveloped youth. Great care is now being bestowed on the voices of the young, and this is very necessary as ninety-nine Japanese out of a hundred have a very harsh and disagreeable voice, which would not only tell against them as orators, but even as commercial travellers.

With Buddhism educated Japanese are discontented for they know that many of the monks lead corrupt lives, but no other religion seems destined to take the place of Buddhism—Christiannity least of all. The attitude of the Japanese mint toward Christianity is peculiar. He cannot enter the temple and be really one of the worshippers. Great numbers of educated Japanese buy Christian books and read them, but it

thermore, they do not see any practical use in it, and because, as it's the only thing that the Westerner presses on them gratis, they think that it must be a suspicious kind of merchandisa. Nothing is commoner than to hear the native pastor announce with cride that if Japan ever does consent to accept Christianity, she will do so on her own terms, meaning that she will first cut and alter it until it is completely Niponized. Many of the Protestant missions have allowed these liberties to be taken. The Japanese who speak in this manner are generally Christians, and Christians form, of course, only a very small section of the community. The great body of non-Christian Japanese, or rather their leaders, seem disposed to draw up a code of morals for themselves and to make it serve the purposes of a religion. It is not at all impossible indeed that by and by a commission of philosophers may be sent to Europe and America by the Government of the Mikado to select what is best from each of the numerous churches in these countries and afterward to put together a religion out of the odds and ends they have brought together, as the Japanese military authorities formed the national Army by taking hints from the armies of almost all of the great pawers. "Do you see these galters" asked a Japanese soldier once of a foreign critic. "They are Italian. This rifle is German. This haversack French. These socks English. This patent flask American. We have in our Army byou see, the one best thing that each nation produces, and we are consequently a match for any one nation under the sun."

The Japanese are now importing a good many English horses of the best kind for their military studs, but their own wiry little animals are not at all to be despised, being as enduring as the Boer pony. On these horses a number of young Japanese officers lately made something like a record ride considering the nature of the country. It was from Rumamoto to Rokura and back, a distance of 235 miles in all—and was covered in 52 hours, 55 minutes by

people was as great almost as if they had won a victory themselves. "And as a matter of fact," said the Jiji, "we do not for a moment regard England as a foreign country. She has our true

but diamonds in his hand. Which is quite possible, and that A is so afraid that B will lead a club that he makes a reverse diseard.

At the other table A opened the hand by show in, an soul first and then going to trumps. I falsecarded the trump king in the same way, which made B read him for four of them, as he took the king and queen play for an echo. This prevenice B from dropping the two trumps to gether, which should have lost a trick if the Parks had played the deal well in the other room.

CLUB NOTES.

There were quite a number of important matches to decide yesterday, the results of which will be found on the sporting page to morrow. The American Whist Club of Boston are in town to play the New Yorks for the A. W. L. trophy, and Taylor will be on the home team again. The Knickerbockers sent a quartatte of teams over to Brooklyn to meest an equal number of teams from the Brooklyn Whist Club. The result is to be decided by calling each match a separate event. A number of Americans have gone to Toronto to the Canadian championships, which were finished last night. Last year they did very well in the principal events.

A correspondent sends us the following exercity of the contents of his own hand or the warning notes sounded by the fall of cards, enjoys a liberty that is fraught with menace to his table companions peace of mind when he is admitted to the sancity of a quiet rubber at whist.



are ready for your looking at-every kind. Be sure to see the Axminsters-particularly handsome.

The following are not the newest patterns, but are best qualities. In them we have an overstock, and this surplus is being closed out at these greatly reduced figures: EXTRA TAPESTRIES, (best quality), 80c. per yard regular, now 571/2c. WORSTED VELVETS, \$1 per yard regular, now...... 721/2c.

EXTRA VELVETS, \$1.25 per yard regular, now..... BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAINS, 65c. per yard regular, now Of some patterns, hundreds of yards; of others, only enough for a room.

Bring sizes of rooms.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE MATTINGS. An immense stock, this season's importations, at \$4.50 per roll (40 yards), and up.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,
2 EAST 14TH STREET, CORNER 5TH AVENUE.

TABLET NUMBER FIVE.

Story of a Remarkable Murder and How the Truth About It Came Out. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

The story was told by a Police Commissioner of another city who was in New Orleans recently

"The most ingenious murder I ever knew anything about," he said, "was committed by a young

physician. He was a rising practitioner at a place where I formerly lived, and, with your per nission, I will speak of him simply as Dr. Smith. About a dozen years ago, as nearly as I re

eter of a lead pencil by four incress 1.51% and had originally contained a couple of dozen medicinal tablets, which, lying one on top of the other filled the little bottle to the cork. A few still remained in the bottlem. Upon inquiry it was learned without trouble that the tablets were a harmless preparation of soda, and that Jones himself had bought them at a local drug store. That ended suspiction in that quarter, and, for lack of anything better, the Coroner returned a verdict of death from sunstroke. There was no autobs:

"Some time after Jones had been buried," continued the Police Commissioner, "I learned accidentally of Dr. Smith's curious prophecy, and it set me to thinking. Eventually levelved a theory, but it was impossible at the time to sustain it with proof, and for five or six years I kept it pigeon holed in my brain, waiting for something to happen. Meanwhile, to everybody's surprise. Dr. Smith went to the dogs. He began by drinking heavily, gradually lost his practice, and finally skipped out to avoid prosecution for cashing a fake draft. After his flight I learned enough to absolutely confirm my theory as to Jones's death. What had really happened was this:

"Dr. Smith owed the old man a considerable sum of money and had given a note, upon which he had forged his father's name as indorser. The planter was pressing him for payment and had threatened suit, which meant inevitable exposure. One day, while they were conversing. Jones pulled out a little glass vial and swallowed one of the tablets it contained, remarking that he took one daily, after dinner, for sour stomach. That suggested a diabolical scheme of assassination, which the doctor proceeded to put into execution. Repairing to his office, he made up a duplicate tablet of strychnine, and encountering the Colonel next day, asked him to let him have the vial for a suggested a diabolical scheme of assassination, which the doctor proceeded to put into execution. Repairing to his office, he made up a duplicate tablet of stryclmine, and, encountering the Colonel next day, asked him to let him have the vial for a moment, so he could copy the address of the makers from the label. Jones handed it over unsuspectingly, and while his attention was briefly diverted elsewhere Smith put in the prevared tablet. He placed it under the top four, thus making it reasonably certain that his victim would take it on the fifth day from that date. Next morning he left town, so as to be far away when the tragedy was consummated, and some mysterious, uncontrollable impulse evidently led him to make the prediction that first excited my suspicion. When I made certain of all this, I located Smith in Oklahema and was on the point of applying for an extradition warrant, when he anticipated me by contracting pneumonia and dying. I thereupon returned the case to its mental pigeonhole, where it has remained ever since."

"Pardon me for asking," said one of the listeners, "but is that really a true story, or are you entertaining us with interesting fiction?"

"It is absolutely true," replied the narrator.

"But how did you learn the particulars?"

"Well," said the Police Commissioner, smiling, "Smith was like most clever criminals—he had one weak spot. He was fool enough to tell a woman. She blabbed."

SPAIN'S COLONY IN AFRICA.

She Is Trying at Last to Turn the Rio de Oro Province to Good Account. Now that Spain has lost all her large colonies she is doing all she can and encouraging every effort on the part of her people to develop the small colonial possessions still remaining to her, parcolonial possessions still remaining to her, particularly in Africa. Spain's largest possession in Africa is the district of Rio de Oro, south of Morocco. It fromts on the Atlantic between Capes Bojador and Blanco for about five hundred miles, and extends inland from 420 miles in the north to 600 miles in the south. This territory is about one-twelfth as large as the United States, but inland it is mostly sand, and development is possiblejon an important scale only in the coast regions, unless minerals may be found in the interior.

Spain's ambition is to make the most of the fertile strip along the coast, developing plantations to supply Spain with a variety of tropical products and establishing trading posts for goods of Spanish origin, which may be exchanged with the natives for their gold dust and ostrich feathers. Inducements, therefore, are being offered to a considerable number of farmers and traders to go to this new region and make it worth something to the home country.

A mineral survey of the region is now under way. It is quite certain that in some parts considerable gold may be obtained, particularly along the Rio de Oro. The Spannards will also endeavor, unless France too strendously opposes the idea, to divert some of the trade from Timbuctoo to their port on the coast and thus establish direct trade relations with the fertile Soudan. Up to this time spain had entirely neglected this great possession in Africa and it is scarcely probable that its development would now have been undertaken if Spain still had ber former large colonial interests to absorb her attention. ticularly in Africa. Spain's largest possession

QUERREST OF VILLAGES. Odd Conditions of Life in the Isolated Community of Hastings.

From the Dally Kenneber Journal The village of Hastings is the most peculiar community in the State, if not in the whole United States. For while it is a good sized village and has electric lights, a faultless water system and telephone and telegraph stations the residents seldom, if ever, have any money and many of the children who have not been outside of the

place would not know what a dime is. The place is located on the western border of the State between Maine and New Hampshire and from the location it will be seen that the only business is that of lumbering. The people neither pay taxes nor vote and even though many of the people have spent their lives in the place, they would not know how to mark a ballot. From this it is not to be inferred that the people are not intelligent, for they have the daily paper and are well posted on current events.

The town is practically isolated from the outside world. There is no such thing as carriage

The town is practically isolated from the outside world. There is no such thing as carriage road leading into the place and the only means, by which a person can get in and out is over the railroad, which is yearly being pushed farther and farther into the wood.

The reason for the town being so peculiar is this: One hundred years ago Richard Batcheld der was granted the land from the State of Massachusetts. About forty years ago 20,000 acree of the land was bought by G. A. Hastings of Bethel, and D. R. Hastings of Fryeburg. They sold a right of way through the territory to the Wild River Lumber Company. This right of way was gained that the company might have a chance to operate 40,000 acres of land across the New Hampshire line.

With so much of a start made the company commenced operations. A small stream flows through the gorge and along this the company built a railroad so as to connect with the Grand Trunk road. A sawmill was built, and that the people working in the sawmill might have places in which to live small cheap houses were erected from the stock gotten out in the sawmill.

A sewerage system was next built and then came electric lights, the power being furnished by the stream. The place is in a valley, with mountains on all sides, and from an excellent spring at the side of one of these elevations a supply of the purest water is gained. Instead of having the water brought into the houses it is brought to tubs and from these the people get their supply of water. The water works, like the whole town, belong to the company, the shores in the village form one of the company is assets. It is for the reason that everything belongs to the company that the people do not have to pay taxes and do not know what money is.

The men are all employed by the company and are paid off only when they leave the community. When the rent comes due that amount is deducted from the wages due the tenant. When a man wants anything at the store he uses his coupons. Instead of issuing money the company issues a book that ha

wants anything at the store he uses his coupons.
Instead of issuing money the company issues a book that has much the appearance of a mileage book. Each sheet represents so many checks or coupons and these are good at any store. As the company owns the store they dictate what shall be the legal tender.

If the men want wood for fuel they can have all the refuse from the mill fige. If the company sends the wood a small sum 50 cents a cord, is charged.

sends the wood a small sum 50 cents a cord, is charged.

The place was recently visited by an Augusta man, who said that while he was there the men used to shoot deer out of the windows of the sawmill. In speaking further of the town he said that there is no constable, as none is necessary. The whole authority of the place is vested in one man, who is the agent of the company and looks after the mill and other property.

HARD THING TO SAY ABOUT A BOY. Harlem Man's Young Hopeful Resents Negative Compliment.

Two Harlem men were coming downtown the other morning in a surface car, one of whom has State reputation for his plainness of person. He calls it an absence of personal pulchritude, but that is merely an euphemistic distinction but that is merely an euphemistic distinction without a difference. Part of the way with them came the ten-year-old son of the other one, who left the carata cross street.

"That's a bright boy," said the fond father looking after him as the youngster hopped out of the way of the next car.

"Yes," said the homely man, "I've got one my-self."

"Yes," said the homely man, "I've got one myself."
"They're a great blessing, aren't they?"
"That depends," admitted the homely father
as if in doubt.
"I don't understand," said the other in a more
or less horrified tone.
"Well, a bright boy, "explained the homely man,
"is all right up to a certain limit, but you don't
want him to be too dazzingly brilliant. That's
the kind I think mine is. I'm afraid he'll strike
a sort of meteoric career when he grows up and
land in the Legislature or the penitentary or some

a sort of meteoric career when he grows up and land in the Legislature or the penitentiary or some place like those. Last week a friend of mine met him on the street with his mother. It was an old friend who had known us before we were married. My, my, he said, patting the boy on the head; how very much you look like your father. And instead of thanking him and being pleased, what do you suppose my brilliant offspring said? Why, he gave a short grunt of disapproval and responded. Well, I think that's a hard thing to say about a boy that never done anything to you." "Not this mother reprove him: inquired the other one sympathetically.
"No; she only laughed. I'm beginning to lose confidence in the mothers of the rising generation, too," and the sensitive father bowed beneath his burden of homeliness.

The Intelligence of a "Sun" Reader makes him a safe person to treat with. Bear this in mind if your goods to be disposed of have value. An advertisement in Tax Sur-will lead to a ready market and desirable purchasers.—Adv.

